

## REMARKS

The following section addresses the major issues of the examiner and the responses.

1. We agree with the examiner's objections over the following sections in the cancelled Claim 62 and have removed them from new Claim 78: "In a computer with memory that is able to store data at a series of addresses in said memory, an input means that can be used to store data in said memory and said respective series of addresses, and output device, which is operatively connected to said memory for presenting an output space of at least one dimension said data stored in said memory at said series of addresses"
2. New Claim 78 overcomes the remainder of the examiner's objections as being taught or anticipated by Endo and Cohen:

Examiner's Basis for Rejection	Response
1) Endo: See the manager server unit of the abstract: "...a manager server unit of a work flow system divides a work effort into a plurality of tasks and execute the task, the manager server unit allocates tasks to client units of task execution persons fitted for the tasks..."	1) Endo does not teach nor anticipate ripping apart a single software object into separate, independent parts and then automatically reconstituting the object into a whole as if the object was not ripped apart, but with any changes made to these parts incorporated back into the whole. Endo teaches that a software component called a manager server can match a person with the necessary qualifications to work on one task of a

	<p>set of tasks that encompass a work effort</p> <p>[See Endo, col. 2, lines 50 - 54.] Work flow relates to the coordination of the sequential flow of an object from one person to another who performs one task of the set of tasks of the work effort</p> <p>[See Nutt (1996) Evolution towards Flexible Workflow Systems, Distributed Systems Engineering, Vol. 3, 276-294 for an example article that provides a comprehensive overview of work-flow models].</p>
<p>2) Endo: col.1 lines 13-24: related art that speaks to work flow as dividing tasks so that people can accomplish these tasks sequentially: "...one work effort is divided into five tasks for example. A different task execution person is assigned to the tasks and an execution sequence among the tasks is defined by a flow..."</p>	<p>2) See Response 1 above</p>
<p>3) Endo: col. 2 lines 50-63. As noted in Response 1 - this part of Endo teaches to dividing tasks to people based on their</p>	<p>3) See Response 1</p>

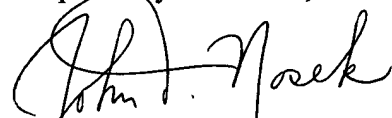
qualifications stored in a personal data file.	
4) Furthermore, dividing implies separate controls	4) See Response 1, the new claim teaches to the separately controlling parts that were created by ripping apart an existing object.
5) Cohen: col. 5 lines 11-16: "The client further contain a set of collaboration software tools which interface with the applications and tool bar UI to allow users to select other users and documents in the displayed tool bars and to initiate collaborative work with other users or manipulation of documents.	5) Cohen does not teach nor anticipate ripping apart a single software object into separate, independent parts and then automatically reconstituting the object into a whole as if the object was not ripped apart, but with any changes made to these parts incorporated back into the whole. Cohen teaches to whole documents or groups of whole documents [See col. 2 line 56, col. 2 line 63, col. 3 line 8, col. 3 lines 18-20, col. 3, line 42].
6) Cohen: col. 3 lines 30-34: "The second region contains a list of the plurality of data objects in association with an activity performed upon the plurality of data objects ..."	6) See Response 5

<p>7) Furthermore, dividing implies separate controls</p>	<p>7) See Response 5, the new claim teaches to the separately controlling parts that were created by ripping apart an existing object.</p>
<p>8) Cohen: col. 2 lines 2-4: "Subsequent investigations described how co-authors subdivide the document construction process."</p>	<p>8) See Response 5. "Subdividing the document construction process" does not teach to tearing apart a whole software object and automatically reconstituting the whole from its parts. Rather col. 2 lines 2-4 speaks to the process of how authors subdivide the process of creating a document together. There are five major processes in joint authoring: planning, creating, evaluating, negotiating, and consolidating [See Nosek (2005) Collaborative Sensemaking Support: Progressing from Portals and Tools to Collaboration Envelopes™, <i>International Journal of e-Collaboration</i>, Vol.1, No. 2, 25-39 for a further description]. The invention of Rickards specifically addresses the</p>

	<p>major problem that co-authors have in the document construction processes. Because a document can not be ripped apart, the parts separately and independently controlled, and then automatically reconstituted into a whole, all the processes of joint authoring suffer. For example, one can not work in parallel, on different parts of the document at the same time. If co-authors work on the same whole document simultaneously then the process of consolidating versions is tedious and error prone.</p>
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It is submitted that all the claims are now in condition for allowance and such action is requested. Please feel free to contact me at any time. My email is [johnnosek@comcast.net](mailto:johnnosek@comcast.net) and my phone number is 856-354-0434. If you feel that a face-to-face meeting and demonstration would be helpful to you in your review process, I would be more than happy to meet with you at your convenience. Thank you in advance for your thoughtful consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

  
John T. Nosek, Ph.D.